

The Sentinel.

As it is customary on the eve of an election, the Democratic party, through the medium of the Compiler, are making use of means to divide the Federal interest.—Nothing is left untried to answer this end; and if they deserve praise for nothing else, they certainly do, for their untiring and indefatigable perseverance in endeavors to work their own supremacy.—They assert with the utmost confidence, that the Ticket settled by the Federal Republicans of Adams county, shall be run down—*at least*, one of our candidates for the Legislature.—How far their predictions may be verified, let the result of the election shew. For our parts, we can think no such thing. We know that the Federalists of Adams county are firmly attached to that system which has kept them together, and ever preserved their supremacy. We know that they will, when occasion requires it, sacrifice their individual feelings for the good of the party. For, surely, when an Adams' county Federalist looks abroad, and sees that the wise and good of his party, is other counties are proscribed and shut out from office, by their political opponents, can he, will he, lend his aid to overthrow the fortress which renders him secure from their approaches? These are matters, which the old and tried veterans of the Federal party in Adams county attend to; and matters, which it would be well for the younger members of the party to take into serious consideration.

What the object of our opponents at this election is, is not difficult to ascertain. They are working to divide the Federal interest between three or four; whilst their undivided strength goes for BARNHART GILBERT! Look at the consequence. Will Federalists be so easily gulled? Are they prepared to suffer the sceptre of dominion to pass from their hands—never to be regained? Are they disposed to suffer that boasted supremacy, which has been their boast, to be overthrown? We answer, No! "Many's the time and oft," the scolded Ticket has been rallied round; and we venture to predict, it will not now be deserted.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 11. Pennsylvania Canal.—The eastern section of this work has hands employed upon nearly its whole extent of 23 miles. The construction of a basin, 570 by 270 feet, was commenced last week, near to the north-eastern verge of this borough; its purposes we suppose to be, a harbour for boats, and to contain water with which to propel the machinery of mills.

The Ohio State Journal, published at Columbus, commenting upon the improved modes of transportation, remarks:

It takes thirty days to transport goods from Philadelphia to this place, and costs five dollars per hundred. From New York city to this place 90 days, and costs two dollars and fifty cents per hundred. Difference one half in expense—or a saving in the transportation of five tons of merchandise from the city of New York, of the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars; in addition to which they are conveyed in two thirds of the time from New York that they are from Philadelphia. Allowing our merchants to bring on goods twice a year, and averaging five tons at a time, it will be a saving of five hundred dollars, each, per year. When our canal shall have been completed to the lake, the expense will be somewhat less."

The copper mines in Somerset county, New Jersey, are now reported to be worked to advantage, and with a prospect of much profit. The ore yields from 60 to 55 per cent; and there are indications of silver and gold. The galleries extend several thousand feet.

We have already announced the adjournment of the American Congress of Deputies, to meet again in the neighborhood of Mexico, (only a few miles distant from that city.) It appears that this adjournment was not without good reason. Of the few persons assembled, Mr. Dawkins, the British commissioner to Panama, had lost, by death, both his Secretaries. That shore is more fatal to the lives of visitors than even the coast of Africa is to the whites. The Commissioner of the

King of the Netherlands had gone to Vera Cruz, to be nearer the place of reunion. But, if he stays long there, the fate of the two British Secretaries will almost certainly overtake him—the climate of Vera Cruz being as fatal to strangers as that of Panama.

We are glad to hear that the place of assembly has been changed; for, now our Commissioners may attend the Congress without the apprehension of finding graves in a foreign land—of having their eyes closed by foreign hands. The lamented Mr. Anderson fell a martyr to the climate, and we should be sorry to expose any more of our valuable citizens to such hazards.

At. Int.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 8.

THE RIVER TRADE.

Although our rivers are now at their lowest stage, yet a constant and uninterrupted navigation of them is carried on by our enterprising freighters, and goods for western ports are daily forwarded at rates almost as low as are charged during high water. From the capital now employed here in this business, and the consequent competition, this will doubtless continue to be the case, and the merchants of the east and west need fear no delay in the transmission of merchandise by this route.

The following are the prices of freight in keel-boats, to western ports:

To St. Louis	\$1 624 per 100 lbs.
Nashville	1 50 "
Louisville	75 "
Cincinnati	62 1/2 "
Mayaville	50 "
Marietta	40 "
Wheeling	18 1/2 "

Inland Transportation in wagons. From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, per 100 lbs. \$1 to \$1 12 1/2

From Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, per 100 lbs. 3 00

From Philadelphia to Wheeling. 3 50

[We publish the following paragraph, although it is utterly at war with the great majority of the accounts from the Turkish Dominions.]

Balt. Chron.

Jannissaries Victorious.—A letter from Hermannstadt, in Transylvania, dated July 14, says—I have this instant received intelligence from Bu-charest, that the Jannissaries of Constantinople have gained a signal victory over their masters. After setting on fire all the buildings destined for the new soldiery, they besieged the Sultan in his palace, demanding the abolition of the new order of things or his life. In Bosnia, Adrianople, Sophia, and all the principal towns of the Turkish Empire, mobs are daily formed, who utter the most violent threats, and swear to avenge their comrades. The Jannissaries upon the banks of the Danube have forced the Bulgarians to take up arms and march them upon Constantinople, which they wish to destroy. It is said that the Turkish commissioners, sent to treat with those of Russia, have received orders to step at Silichia, where they wait for the Sultan's commands.

Fifty supporters of Mr. Brougham, at his last election to the British house of Commons, were induced to withdraw their support from him, on account of his advocacy of Catholic claims, and this they stated in a printed declaration. "It is lamentable," says the National Intelligencer, "to see so much bigotry mingled with so much absurdity."

Mr. McElvee, of South-Carolina, who had been thought pretty well off, except as uncandid and irritable, charges the administration with being opposed to him! A member of a military company being blamed by the captain for not firing with the rest, exclaimed, "why don't you blame the rest for not fitting with me?"

A new steam-boat, the Philadelphia, is now running between Albany and New York. This distance, 150 miles, the boat ran between sun and sun—12 hours, including all stoppages. This is about equal to flying. *Rcc.*

On the Delaware and Hudson Canal, a few days since, a woman who was sleeping alone in her shanty, heard something snap on the floor—she got up to see a rattle-snake, which bit her and escaped. A rattle-snake, colling round her, was a most unpleasant thought. The wound did not prove mortal.

Fecundity of Vegetation.—A single plant of Turkey corn bears 3000 seeds; the sunflower 4000; the poppy 82,000; and tobacco 40,520!

Mr. David B. Saunders, of Indiana, has offered his services to the citizens of Wayne county. Should he be elected to the Legislature, he promises his best exertions to pass laws driving the Army Worm, the Grub Worm, and the Weevil, beyond the borders of the

State; he promises also to exercise the Aquæ and Fever. These are extraordinary qualifications in a legislator—and he must be a "marvellous proper man" who possesses them.—*Our*

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.

Burning of Horses.—On Friday night last, at the burning of a stable in the neighborhood of Green & Sixth streets, between 11 and 12 o'clock, 4 horses were burnt to death. The flames had enveloped the building before they were discovered. The bystanders succeeded in getting several horses out, but although the stable door was open, such was the intense heat of the heat inside, that all attempts to release the other animals from their fastenings were fruitless. One horse—a noble creature—although surrounded with fire, stood perfectly still while a person attempted to get him loose. The halter could neither be untied, broken, or slipped off; there was no knife to cut it, and the flames raged with increased violence. When the man sprang out of the stable, the horse, as if aware that he was abandoned to his fate, uttered most horrible screams. The terrific and almost unearthly cries which horses will give in their agony are well known. This poor animal struggled madly for his deliverance, and in his violence, tore open his breast by running against his trough. He then laid down for the space of several minutes perfectly quiet, but as the fire began to play around his nostrils, he arose again, and after a few struggles, and a yet wilder scream, and his eyes bursting from his head, made one furious effort, and fell dead. The whole scene is described as having been heart-sickening.

The Grand Jury of Guilford county, North Carolina, lately presented a Juror for being intoxicated in the Jury Box, and the Court fined him fifty dollars: the fine is to be remitted to one dollar, if the Juror will prove to the next Court that he has kept sober since the last term.

The Harrisburg Intelligencer of Friday week says—a pedlar who has been trading in the neighborhood for several years, was found dead on Sunday last, near the Donegal cross road, with a strap around his neck and fastened to a sapling. He had been gambling, and lost all his money, which, it is supposed, drove him to desperation and suicide. A sad warning to beware of the allurements of this vice.

Game Laws.—The imprisonment under the game laws for 1835, were in England 1550; Wales 47; Scotland 30.

The Frigate Potomac, was about 4 years since, hauled up on an inclined plane, constructed for the experiment, at the Navy Yard in Washington. On Thursday week, she was launched again, without accident. *Phil. Gaz.*

MONTPELIER, Vt. Aug. 29.

Singular Escape and presence of mind in a boy.—Tuesday last, as Mr. John Clark and his son, a lad 8 years of age, were at work in Mr. Keith's Factory, in Barre, the boy stepped upon a piece of plank in the floor which tipped up and instantly let him down on to the arms and flanks of a large tub wheel which propels the machinery of the factory, and then under a full head of water. The father who was near saw his son fall; and in agony sprang to his relief. After making a number of unsuccessful attempts to draw his child out by the feet, in which case he would have been inevitably crushed to atoms between the arms of the wheel and the sleepers of the floor, there being but just room sufficient for him by laying flat on his face to pass under the sleepers. In this situation the lad cries to the agonized father, and says—"Don't be scared, Pa, but shut the gate as soon as you can." The father shut the gate, and the boy, after riding round on the wheel in a dark, gloomy, and perilous situation, some twenty or thirty times, is, by his father, taken out unharmed from the same hole where he fell in.

The feelings of the parent in this case can better be imagined than described. He was so much agitated by fear, that he knew but little what he was doing, and with difficulty found the

From the National Intelligencer.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton—Two or three years ago, John Logan published in the Metropolitan, of Georgetown, an account of his seeing in the slasher back of this city, a spider snare a frog and hoist him up several inches, to eat him. This account was not generally credited; I now send you an account of a spider and a snake, which appears equally incredible, but can be attested by many.—If you think it worth publishing, you may amuse some of the curious.

On Friday last, (the 1st inst.) a spider was discovered by the workmen in the Rock Creek Paper Mill, apparently in contact with a small black snake, about nine inches long. When first discovered, the snake was snapping at the spider, and at each snap or jump of the snake, the spider lapped his web round the head of the snake, and still kept looping him up to his fastening. This combat continued all day long on Friday, and all Saturday, until evening, when the spider completely conquered, and had killed the snake. On Sunday, (yesterday) he had him well lashed about the head, middle and tail, and had him hoisted eighteen inches up in his web, where he is now hanging, and the spider feeding on him. What is remarkable, is, that this spider is not bigger than a common fly. They can both be seen in the web at the paper mill, and all the above facts attested by William Leish, foreman, Edward Lewis, George Miller, and Samuel Norwood, workmen in the mill, and by all the hands working there.

EDGAR PATTERSON.

Sept. 4, 1826.

The most extensive and productive lead mines in the Union, and perhaps in any country, are found within the state of Missouri. They lie about 40 miles west of the Mississippi and cover an area of about 300 square miles.

On this are established various "diggings" in which are found ores varying in richness, but generally yielding a large per cent. From 2000 to 2800 men are annually engaged at these mines, in the various employments of digging, smelting, &c. The mines yielded about four millions of pounds in 1818; but in the year ending in October last, seven and a half millions were exported to Orleans alone, not including the large quantity that was sold in the western states and several of the others. Nearly all the lead mines in Missouri belong to the U. States:—

a certain per cent. is paid to government for the privilege of working them.

Hobart's town (Van Diemen's Land) papers of the 17th of February, contain an account of the arrest of one JEFFERIES, a notorious bush ranger, who had committed six murders, and wounded two persons more in attempts to murder, in the space of twenty one days! The Hobart's town paper says "he stands alone, unparalleled, unequalled among the human race. Men, women and children, prisoners and free, joined in personal executions of this monster, and it was with the utmost difficulty the people were prevented from tearing him to pieces." Jeffries declared that the only thing he was sorry for, was having murdered an infant.

Phil. Gaz.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

The White Mountains.—A gentleman of this vicinity has favoured us with the perusal of a letter from his brother at Fryeburg, from which we learn the following particulars of the late dreadful avalanche of the White Mountains, and of the injury, done by the rains & the swelling of the streams in that vicinity. It is known that the Saco River has its rise near the Notch

of the Mountains, a remarkable gap through which it passes, and the only pass for many miles by which it is possible to cross from the eastern to the western side of the Mountains. From this point the Saco flows to a southerly and easterly direction for a distance of thirty miles, between two high and almost perpendicular mountains. The channel between these mountains widens from about twenty or thirty feet, at the gap, or western termination of the Notch, to four or five miles at Conway, thirty miles below. For about two miles, through the part called the Notch, there is a continual descent of considerable rapidity, and here the base of the mountain comes very near to the river, leaving but little room for the road, which follows its course, and frequently crosses it. In this distance it receives from the steep mountains several tributary streams, which form beautiful cascades of great height. We learn from a friend who visited the mountains in the period of the late rains, that the streams were swollen to a very unusual extent, and that the great masses of water, falling over those immense heights, presented a most beautiful spectacle, which afforded a very ample compensation for the loss of the prospect from the top of the mountain, which was constantly enveloped in clouds.

We learn from the letter above referred to, that the Saco at length so far overflowed its banks that at Fryeburg, the town below Conway, great quantities of corn, potatoes, meat & hay, and fences have been destroyed, and some cattle drowned. At Conway and Bartlett, the loss was still more severe in the destruction of bridges and

houses. On ascending the river far

up, the water is destroyed. At Mr. Crawford's, eight miles from the Gap, the water rose two feet in his house, situated some distance from the river, and his farm is either destroyed or covered up. But the most melancholy disaster is in the destruction of the family of Mr. Wyllie, who lived in

what was called the Notch House, at the eastern termination of the Notch, where the mountain on each side of the river is about three thousand feet in height. A part of the mountain slipped from its resting place, and fell into the road and river, filling it up for the distance of about half a mile south of the house, and the beautiful little meadow opposite the house is become a pond. It so happened, that although the barn was carried away and two horses killed, the house remained untouched.

The rocks passed about six feet from it. Unfortunately the family fled from their beds and from the house, and were overwhelmed in the mass of earth and rocks. Their clothes were found as they were left by them on going to bed. The family consisted of

Mr. Wyllie, his wife, five children, and two hired men. They had recently removed thither from Fryeburg, and were amiable, obliging people, much respected by their neighbors, and commended for their neatness and obliging disposition, by travellers who visited their house. The bodies of Mr. Wyllie, his wife, and one of the hired men, have been found, at the distance of about sixty rods from the house, dreadfully mangled.—The others have not been found. It is supposed that the disaster took place about 11 o'clock at night. The house was six miles distant from any other human habitation, and the road in both directions is overhung by the mountains, and was at the time probably overflowed with water.

The obstruction of the road is such that much labour will be required to repair it. At present a horse cannot pass. Along the Notch also the road is much filled up. Other parts of the mountain fell about the same time, and among others, that near Crawford's Camp. More than a thousand acres from Mount Pleasant have slipped off, and covered a large part of Ethan Crawford's pasture of 30 or 40 acres, two miles distant.

At a recent meeting of the proprietors of the East India Stock, Col. L. Stanhope stated that above one million guineas per month were expended in the Burmese war.

There is a gentleman in England, named Mr. Fountayne Wilsón, who is so benevolent, that he has worn out his breeches pockets by feeding for money for the poor. So says the Preston Pilot.

It is stated in the *Annales des mines*,

that it is in contemplation to build an iron suspension bridge across the Neva, at St. Petersburg. The proposed span of the arch is 1822 feet, the suspension chains to have a total section of 400 square inches. The road for carriages is to occupy the centre, and to be 21 feet wide, bordered by one on each side for carts, of the breadth of 9 feet each, and two path-ways for foot passengers, 5 feet wide each.

Self-Murder.—A young man at Bordeaux (France) lately entered into a contest with another person, to see which could drink the greatest number of glasses of brandy. He died immediately after drinking the twenty-seventh.

China.—The expense of a Chinese feast is estimated at about 4,19,000 sterling, but then it is not a simple dinner or supper, such as given here, when the most costly and expensive viands are constantly in use, and it is no uncommon thing to see a single tu-teen of their famous bird-nest soup, that does not cost less than 5 or 600. A Chinese mandarin gives such a feast about once in 14 years.

The first vessel built in New England was at Plymouth in 1622, which was a shallop or large boat, in which they sailed along the coast of Cape Cod, to Boston harbour, Cape Ann, and even to Kennebunk. The next was one much larger, built at Maine, by Gov. Winthrop, 1641. This was 40 or 50 tons, and called "Blessing of the Bay." In 1636, the Salton people built a vessel, at Marble harbour, of 102 tons. And 1641, the people of Plymouth built another of 50 tons.

Boat. Gaz.

CONGRESS.

I respectfully offer my services to fellow citizens of the Eleventh Congressional District as a candidate for Congress, and I trust their suffrage.

James Maitland.

Chamberlin, Sept. 14.

THE PARTIE.

"UTILE DULCE."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FOR THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

"For thus saith the high and lofty One that inhabiteth eternity, whose name is Holy: I dwell in the high and holy place, with him also that is of a contrite and humble spirit."

ISAIAH 65:15.

To Thee, O God, who dweltst on high,enthron'd in Thine own majesty—The broken and the contrite heart,The humble sp'it, more grateful art,Than sweet perfume that erst did rise,From Judah's altars, to the skies—E'en when the costly oil'ring blaz'd,And hymns of praise to Heav'n were rais'd.

The proud, the haughty Pharisee,May to his boasted wisdom flee,Land his self-righteousness gone,And boldly stand before thy throne.

Thy promis'd home is in the breast,By sorrow and contrition press'd,That looks, thro' faith, to Thee, in pray'r,And rests his hopes of mercy there. G.

Female Piety.—Why is it that Woman is more pious in her behavior and actions, than the sex who arrogate to themselves the title of lord and master? Of the fact that she is so, there are ample proofs. In the churches of every city, we can find the greater proportion of the devout worshippers to consist of the female sex. The enterprise of woman has erected houses of devotion, when the hand of man was palsied towards the deed. Her persuasive voice, and her interested demeanour, have prevailed upon worldly-minded husbands to contribute their mite towards the erection of houses consecrated to the purposes of salvation. The truth of it is, that true religion consists more of love and affection than of proud demonstrations or haughty argument. The constitution of the female heart is turned towards the gentlest affection, and when the object is presented to her, she principally consults that faithful monitor to good, generous and plious deeds—a woman's breast.

Maternal Influence.—The mental fountain is unsealed to the eye of a mother, ere it has chosen a channel, or breathed a murmur. She may tinge with sweetneess or bitterness the whole stream of future life. Other teachers have to contend with unhappy combinations of ideas; she rules the simple and plastic elements. Of her, we may say, she hath "entered into the magazines of snow, and seen the treasures of the hall." In the moral field, she is a privileged laborer. Ere the dews of morning begin to exhale, she is there. She breaks up a soil which the root of error and the thorns of prejudice have not pre-occupied. She plants germs, whose fruit is for eternity. White she feels that she is required to educate not merely a virtuous member of society, but a Christian, an angel, a servant of the Most High; how does so holy a charge quicken piety, by teaching the heart its own insufficiency!

The soul of her infant is uncovered before her. She knows that the images which she enshrines in that unpoluted sanctuary, must rise before her at the bar of doom. Trembling at such tremendous responsibility, she teaches the little being, whose life is her dearest care, of the God who made him; and who can measure the extent of a mother's lessons of piety, unless his hand might remove the veil which divides terrestrial from celestial things?

"When I was a little child," said a good man, "my mother used to bid me kneel beside her, and place her hand upon my head while she prayed. Ere I was old enough to know her worth, she died, and I was left too much to my own guidance. Like others, I was inclined to evil passions, but often felt myself checked, and as it were drawn back, by a soft hand upon my head—When a young man, I travelled in foreign lands, and was exposed to temptations. But when I would have yielded, that same hand was upon my head, and I was saved. I seemed to feel its pressure as in the days of my happy infancy, and sometimes there came with it a voice in my heart, a voice that must be obeyed—'O! do not this wickedness, my son, thou sin against thy God.'

Am. Journ. of Educ.

Oaths.—The Christian Observer states, that at the recent cession of Malacca, there appeared a singular diver-

sity, in the mode of taking the oath of allegiance. The chief of the Chinese settlers came to the altar, with a live cock under his arm, and having repeated several prayers, cut the cock's throat, hoping that his own blood might in like manner be shed, should he be found wanting in allegiance to his new Sovereign. The leaders of the Hindoos swear by the veracity of the priest, the horse, the elephant, arms and accoutrements of the soldier, and by the merchandize of the trader; the superior Malaysians swear by one God and Mahomet; then came the various sects of Christians, with their various though more simple modes of adjuration.

African Custom.—A traveller relates that it is considered an unpardonable meanness at Kerek to sell or exchange butter for any of the necessities of life. Their consumption of this article is very great, one of their commonest dishes being a pudding made of sour milk and a profusion of butter. There are families who thus devour upwards of ten hundred weight of butter in a year. If a man is known to have sold or exchanged this article, his daughters or sisters remain unmarried, for no one would dare connect himself with the family of a *Baye el Senni* or seller of butter, the most insulting epithet which can be applied to any inhabitant of Kerek. This custom is peculiar to this one place, and is unknown to the Bedouins.

Anecdote of the Rev. James Armstrong.—Some months ago the Rev. James Armstrong preached at Harmony near the Wabash: when a Doctor of that place, a professed Deist or Infidel, called on his associates, to accompany him, while he "attacked the Methodist," as he said. At first, he asked Mr. Armstrong, "if he followed preaching to save souls?" he answered in the affirmative. He then asked Mr. A. "if he ever saw a soul?" "No." "If he ever heard a soul?" "No." "If he ever tasted a soul?" "No." "If he ever smelt a soul?" "No." "If he ever felt a soul?" "Yes, thank God," said Mr. A. "Well," said the Doctor, "there are four of the five senses to one, to evidence that there is no soul." Mr. A. then asked the gentleman, if he was not a doctor of medicine? and he was also answered in the affirmative. He then asked the Doctor, "if he ever saw a pain?" "No." "If he ever heard a pain?" "No." "If he ever tasted a pain?" "No." "If he ever smelt a pain?" "No." "If he ever felt a pain?" "Yes." Mr. A. then said, "there are also four senses against one, to evidence that there is no pain, and yet, sir, you know there is pain, and I know there is a soul." The Doctor appeared confounded and walked off.

Indiana Gaz.

American Women.—The zeal with which the cause of liberty was embraced by the women of America, during the war of our revolution, has often been mentioned with admiration and praise. The following anecdote will forcibly illustrate the extent & strength of this patriotic feeling.

To Mrs. Pinkney, the wife of Col. Charles Pinkney, a British officer once said, "It is impossible not to admire the intrepid firmness of the ladies of your country. Had your men but half the resolution, we might have given up the contest. America would be invincible."

Mrs. Daniel Hall, having obtained permission to pay a visit to her mother on John's Island, was on the point of embarking, when an officer stepped forward, and in the most authoritative manner, demanded the key of her trunk. "What do you expect to find there?" said the lady. "I seek for treason," was the reply. "You may save yourself the trouble of search then," said Mrs. Hall; "you may find a plenty of it at my tongue's end."

An officer, distinguished by his inhumanity and constant oppression of the unfortunate, meeting Mrs. Charles Elliott in a garden adorned with a great variety of flowers, asked the name of the camomile, which appeared to flourish with peculiar luxuriance: "The Rebel flower," she replied. "Why was that name given to it?" said the officer. "Because," rejoined the lady, "it thrives when most trampled on."

So much were the ladies attached to the whig interest, habituated to injuries, and so resolute in supporting them, they would jocely speak of misfortunes though at that moment severely suffering under their pressure. Mrs. Sabina Elliott, having witnessed the activity of an officer, who had ordered the plundering of poultry houses, finding an old Muscovy drake, which had escaped the general search, still straying about the premises, had him caught, and mounting a servant on horseback, ordered him to follow and deliver the bird to the officer with her compliments; as she concluded that

in the hurry of departure, it had been left altogether by accident.

The contrivances adopted by the ladies to carry from the British garrison supplies to the gallant defenders of their country, were highly creditable to their ingenuity, and of infinite utility to their friends. The cloth of many a military coat, concealed with art, and not unfrequently made an appendage to female attire, has escaped the vigilance of the guards, expressly stationed to prevent smuggling, and speedily converted into regimental shape, and worn triumphantly in battle. Boots have in many instances, been relinquished by the delicate wearer to the active partisan. I have seen a horseman's helmet concealed by a well-arranged head dress, and epaulets delivered from the folds of the simple cap of the matron, feathers and cockades were much in demand, and so cunningly hid and handsomely presented, that he could have been no true knight who did not feel the obligation to defend them to the last extremity.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

GOVERNOR,

John Sergeant.

ASSEMBLY,

James M'Sherry, Thompson T. Bonner.

COMMISSIONER,

Samuel B. Wright.

AUDITOR,

Robert M'Ilhenny, Jr.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,

Daniel Mickley.

TRUSTEES OF THE ACADEMY,

Sampson S. King,

Lebrecht L. Hinch.

Democratic Republican Delegate Meeting.

The Democratic Republican Delegates from the several townships of Adams county, convened on Monday the 11th of September, 1826, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, for the purpose of forming a Ticket, to be supported at the ensuing election. When

JOHN WIERMAN, Esq. was unanimously appointed Chairman, and SAMUEL HOOVER, Secretary.

The following are the names of the Delegates who attended:

Gettysburg—Samuel Ramsey, John B. Clark.

Huntington—John Wierman.

Latimore—Christian Hext, Adam Gardner.

Hamiltonian—Henry Myers, Sam'l Blythe.

Liberty—William Krise.

Menallen—Jacob Dottery, Joseph Taylor.

Straban—Joseph Gilliland, David Hollenbaugh.

Franklin—David Beardsley, Sam'l Hoover.

Conowago—Jacob Lyster, John Morningstar.

Tyrone—John Delap.

Hamilton—George Brown, Barnet Hildbrand.

On motion,

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the nomination of J. Andrew Shulze, as a candidate for the office of Governor, made by the Convention of Democratic Delegates, convened at Harrisburg on the 4th of March last, and earnestly recommend him to the support of the Democratic Republican Voters of Adams county.

The following Ticket was agreed upon, viz.

GOVERNOR,

J. Andrew Shulze.

ASSEMBLY,

Bernhart Gilbert,

Thomas Stephens.

COMMISSIONER,

Henry Gilt.

AUDITOR,

William M'Graw.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,

Samuel Sloan.

TRUSTEES OF THE ACADEMY,

Samuel Ramsay,

George Sweeney.

William Boyd and Samuel Ramsey were appointed conferees to attend at Shippensburg, for the purpose of nominating a Ticket for Congress, and George Zenger, John B. Clark, and James G. Reed, to attend at Lancaster, for the purpose of nominating a Senator.

The following gentlemen were appointed Standing Committee for the ensuing year, viz.

Samuel Ramsay, Esq. Blythe,
Daniel Sheller, John B. Clark,
Samuel Sloan, Allen Robotic,
George Sweeney, George Brown,
James Renshaw, John N. Graft,
Samuel Dicht, Leonard Delap,
John Duran, George Hoover.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the three papers in Gettysburg.

JOHN WIERMAN, Chair'n.
Samuel Heater, Sec'y.

The Subscriber has for Sale,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

PAINTS

AND

MEDICINES,

which he can sell at the lowest prices.

—ALSO—

A FEW TICKETS IN THE

Union Canal Lottery,

24TH CLASS.

HIGHEST PRIZE \$16,000!

Whole Tickets, \$4 Quarters, \$1

Halves, 2 Eighth's, 50c

John Hersh, Jr.

Gettysburg, Aug. 1.

if

George Swope,

He has just received from the City,

& now opening a large supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Hardware,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SADDLERY :

all which have been purchased for

Cash, and will be sold lower than any

heretofore offered to the public, for the

same or country produce.

July 25.

For Sale at this Office,

(Price 12½ Cents.)

The Sermon & Address,

Delivered in Chambersburg at the con-

secration of the Hall of George

Washington Lodge, No. 149—July

18th, 1826—By the Rev. Br. Benja-

min Allen—and the R. W. Grand

Master of Pennsylvania; Thomas

Kitter, Esq.

being the 29th of September,

and the Election for such Inspectors

shall be held in such places in each

township, ward or district, as is ap-

pointed by law for that purpose, by

the respective Constables, (who are re-

quired to give at least one week's no-

tice of such Election,) assisted by two

qualified citizens, chosen by such citi-

zens, qualified to vote, as shall be then

present. And it is also in and by the

said Act required, that the Agent and

Inspectors be at the places of their

Districts, on the day of the General E-

lection aforesaid, at nine o'clock in

the forenoon, to do and perform the

several duties required and enjoined on

them in and by the same act.